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[Despatch Abstract.]

VILLAGE INDUSTRY : OIL INDUSTRY : INFORMATION AND SURVEY : QUESTIONNAIRE FROM THE INDIAN OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE : PAPERS : RECORDED.

No.F.20-7(c)/48.Gen,
Dated, 25th May 1948.

From

K.C. Chetty, Esq., B.Sc.(Edin),
Secretary, Indian Oilseeds Committee,
Room No. 30, M-Block, Central Secretariat,
NEW DELHI.

To

The Secretary,
Development Department,
Government of Madras, MADRAS.

Subject: QUESTIONNAIRE - in connection with the village oil industry survey.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Indian Oilseeds Committee at its meeting held on the 24th March 1948, appointed a small sub-Committee consisting of 5 members called the Village Oil Industry Survey Committee to study in detail the position of the village oil industry in dfferent areas with a view to develop this industry and to suggest if necessary measures that should be taken to protect this industry from competition from oil mills.

The first meeting of this Committee will be held at Nagpur on the 15th of June and thereafter the Committee shall visiet important centres in the Central Provinces and other Provinces. A questionnaire enquiring the position of the Village Oil Industry vis a vis the Mill industry is enclosed. I am to request your Government to arrange to send replies to the questionanaire so as to reach this Office before the 10th June and to render such assistance to the Committee as is possible to facilitate the enquiry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yout most obedient servant,

K.C. CHETTY.
Secretary.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY SURVEY.

- - - -

1. What is the production of the different oil seeds in the Province.

2. What is the quantity of oil seeds crushed in the (i) Village ghani (ii) in the Power oil Mills.

3. What is the total crushing capaicty of (a) Oil Mills (b) Ghanis. To what extent is this capaicty utilised? What quantity of the mill and ghani oil is utilised for (a) local consumption (b) industrial purposes?

4. What are the industrial uses of the oils produced? What is the annual demand for mill and ghani oils from these industries.

5. What is the per capita consumption of oil. Is the province self-sufficient in respect of oil and oil cake? If surplus, how is this surplus utilized? If deficient, how is it met?

6. What is the cost of crushing a ton oil oil largely produced in your province in (a) Oil Mill (b) Ghani. How does this cost vary with the different oilsseeds?-

7. What is/the source of supply ofoil seeds for the ghanis. Are there any co-operative body/of telis to help/the telis in procuring their supply of seeds

7. What is the percentage of oil extracted and the percentage of oil left in the oil cake in case of mill crushing (b) Ghani crushing. How does this differ with the different oil seeds?

8. What is the source of supply of oil seeds for the ganis. Are there any Co-operative Body of telis to help the telis in procuring their supply of seeds?

9. How are the oils and oil cakes, produced in Mills and Ghanis distributed? What is the cost of distribution. Do people prefer ghani oil to mill oil? If so the reasons. Is the keeping quality of ghani oil regarded better than that of the mill oil?

10. What are the wholesale and retail rates of oil, vegetable, ghee and oil cakes. Do telis crush oil seeds in their ghani as their main occupation or only as a side occupatón. If latter, what is their main occupation?

12. Give a brief description of the village ghanis used in your area bringing out the following points. Capacity per charge, time taken to crush a charge, total number of charges per day, the percentage of oil extracted, the number of men and animals required, the cost of maintenance, depreciation, etc:

12. Give the Railway rates for transporting oil seeds, oils and oil cakes between important points. Rates per small consignments wagon-loads and station to station rates may please be given.

13. What is the trend of oil seeds production in your province? Any particular variety preferred for sowing? What are the seasons of sowing and harvesting. How does the price of oil seeds vary in the different seasons?

14. What are the functions of growers' Association and oilmens' Association, if any? Do they stock seeds for individual telis? Do they market oil and cake to any of these Associations? Give particulars and addresses of these Associations. What are the difficulties experienced in your province by way of wood, good bullocks, stocks of oil seeds, railway priority, etc., What ~~redem-~~ remedies do they suggest?

15. (a) What are the researches made by the Government for improving the qualities of oil seeds. With what effect?

(b) What are the anti-adulteration rules of the Government? To what extent are they enforced?

(c) Have any financial facilities been extended to the telis?

(d) How many new oil mills have been started in your Province in 1947-48? Are these mills necessary? Do the Government take into account the need of the Province before allowing the new mills to be set up. Are the existing mills working to their full capacity?

(3) Have steps been taken to improve the machinery for crushing decortication and filtering?

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Firka Development Department.

Letter No.1866-FD.II/48.6 Dated, the 4th August 1948.

To

The Secretary,
Indian Oilseedds Committee,
Room No.30, M-Block, Central Secretariat,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: VILLAGE INDUSTRIES - Oil Industry - Information and survey
Ref: Letter No.1866-FD.II/48.4 dated 23rd July 1948,

- - -

I am directed to point out that the Village Oil Industry Survey Committee which intends to tour this Province does not contain any representative of this province interested in the development of village Oil Crushing Industry, ~~basi~~- barring of course the Secretary, who comes from South India. As this Province produces the largest quantity of groundnuts in the whole of India and as the Oil Crushing Industry is an oil industry and has till now held the field in spite of large development of power crushing, I am directed to say that a representative of this province, official or non-official, can with advantage be co-opted as a member of the Village Oil Industry Survey Committee. I am therefore to suggest that if it is not too late the matter may be placed before the Indian Oilseeds Committee and their views may be intimated to this Government. The name of a suitable representative will be communicated to you on receipt of a reply from you.

Yours faithfully,

M.S. JAGANNAYAKULU
Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

Copy of answers to the Questionnaire prepared by the Agricultural Department.

Sub: QUESTIONNAIRE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ~~Oil~~ VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY.

- - -

(1) The production of oil seeds for the latest year available (1946-47) was as follows in the Madras Province.

Production of oil seeds 1946-47.

	Tons.	
Groundnut kernels.	1214590	(kernels 75%)
Gingelly seeds	78850	
Castor	19350	
Saf-flower	5440	approximate average
Niger	630	"
Tluppai (Mowha)	6600	"
Pungam (Karanj)	11360	
Mustard	130	
Linseed	480	
Total	1337430.	

(2) The quantity of oil crushed by the power oil mills and ghanis varied from year to year, depending on the supply of seed, relative cost of oil seed and oil, facilities for export; and the control orders in force. In recent years, the approximate quantity of oil seeds crushed annually by village ghanis, compared to power mills, rotaries, etc., is estimated as follows:-

Approximate quantity of oil seeds crushed.

	By Ghanis	By expellers, rotaries, presses, etc.
	Very rariable.	
Groundnut (Kernel)	200,000 to 3000,000	350,000 to 450,000
Gingelly	80,000 to 100,000	12,000
Castor	7,000	14,300
Safflower	4,450	-
Niger	1,000	
Tiluppai	6,600	
Pungam	small	3,600
Mustard	- -	--
Linseed	--	--

The above figures are only approximate; as considerable variations occur due to changing factors of demand and the economics of crushing. In groundnuts, for example, when it is not profitable to sell as oil, kernels are exported and the crushing is stopped. In gingelly, the quantity crushed used to depend on imports which averaged 27,250 tons for the five years ending 1942-43. In the case of village ghanis most of them operate partly with groundnuts and with other oil seeds like sesamum in the respective seasons.

(3) The crushing capacity varies from district to district. In some large producing districts as Guntur, it is possible to work 300 days in a year with double shifts and the average capacity may work to 1,000 tons of groundnut kernels per expeller. This applies to also to rotaries and ghanis where the number of working days may range from 120 to 300 days even depending on the supply of seed and the conomics of the industry.

Assuming an annual average of 750 tons of seed per expeller, 90 tons for rotary and 15 tons per ghani, the crushing capaity work as follows for 1947:

No.	Crushing capaity, tons of oil seeds crushed.
1106 expellers	829,500
1590 rotaries	143,100
30212 ghanis/Chekku	453,180
32908	1425,780.

The production of oil seeds in terms of kernels during 1947, is estimated to only 13.37 lakhs, as against a theoractical capatity of 14.26 lakhs of tons.

The proabable utilisation of ghanis and power driven mills is roughly estimated as follows:-

Approximate estimated utilisation of oil seed (tons)

	By power driver mills	Ghanis
Average crushing capacity	972,600	453,180
Average crushed or utilised	479,900	359,000

It is not possible to pe estimate with any degree of accuracy, the quantity of chekku and expeller (or other) oil used for consumption or other purposes.

(4) For manufacture of "Vanaspati" usually expeller groundnut oil is used. The oils are used-in-soap-making, hydrogenation, luhricants and as fueld. Expeller oil is used for export, while oil from Ghanis is used for industrial purposes as lether tanning, boat painting etc.

(5) The approximate normal annual per capita consumption of oils is estimated as below:

	Consumption tons.	per capita lb.
Groundnut oil	150,000 to 200,000	6.7 to 7.8
Gingelly oil	45,000	2.01
Castor oil	7,280	0.33
Coconut oil	65,000 (depends on imports)	2.91
Mowha (Iluppai) Oil	2,200	0.10
Pungam oil	1,000	0.005

The province is deficit for coconut oil and linseed oil particularly.

In regard to cake, the province should be considered d eficit if the large area under irrigated food grops that are to be manured are taken into account. Even if half the area is manured under paddy (5,000,000 acres) the province will require at 5 acres to the ton, about, 1,000,000 tons of cake alone. The present production of all cakes from all sources (excluding gingelly) will hardly amount to 400,000 tons.

The surplus of groundnut oil is exported abroad as well as to Bombay, Bengal, etc. The deficit of coconut oil is met by imports from Cochin, Travancore and Ceylon, if available. The deficit of groundnut cake is met by imports from places like Hyderabad to the extent transport facilities and existing controlls, permit.

(6) The cost of crushing, incldding depreciation on capital, one ton of oil during 1948 is reported as Below:

Groundnuts.	By Chekku	By expeller	Rotary.
Cuddapah	199/5	128/15	
Gingelly Cuddapah	195/5		
Coimbatore	224/		
Safflower Cuddapah	300/13		

(Includes ~~depreci~~ decortication charges).

Excluding the interest on capital and depreciation, the cost of crushing one ton of groundnut oil is reported as follows at Madras City:

	Expeller.	Ghani.
Groundnut.	Rs. 80/90	B.120/125
Gingelly	B 85/95	~~Rs.110/115~~
Castor	-	Rs.110/115

The costs vary from place to place and are indicative only.

(7) The percentage of extraction of oil was roughly as below:

	Oil percentage.		
	Expeller.	Rotary.	Chekku
Groundnut oil	42.5 to 43.5	36 to 42	35 to 39
Gingelly		38 to 40	38 to 40
Safflower		-	21.2
Compra		60	4 55
Castor	39 to 41	-	28 to 36

The proportion of oil in groundnut cake is usually more by 3 to 4 per cent with chekkus than with expellers; while in castor it would be higher still. The approximate percentage of oil in ghani groundnut cake is 10 to 12 per cent and in expeller cake 7 to 8 per cent.

(8) Ghanis get supplies of seed from village areas nearby. The role of co-operative societies is small. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society at Madras arranges for crushing annually about 250 tons of gingelly through Pinto, chekkus owned by it.

(9) Ghani oil is distributed directly from the villag parts. Recently 40 per cent of factory production has been allotted to the trade. Groundnut oil cake has been distributed by the Agricultural Department till very recently. The question of costs does not arise, as far as the distribution of groundnut oil is concerned.

Ghani ~~gre oil is distributed directly fro~~ groundnut oil is preferred in some areas due to its flavour, but in the Pollachi market, expeller oil used to be sold at a slightly higher rate of 4 to 8 annas per tin of 38 lbs. In the case of gingelly oil, chekku oil is of a good flavour and can keep four months while rotary oil has a cocked flavour and is reported to keep only 2 months. Chekku oil is reported to keep better.

Cost of distribution. Instances are given below:

Per ton of Oil.

Groundnut oil (Madras City):

Filling.	0-14-0
Cost of drums.	154- 0-0
Tinkering etc.	0-11-0
Carthire at forwarding and loading & un-loading.	0-14- 0
Commission.	4. 8.0
Cart hire at crushing end.	2.12.0
Unloading.	0.14-0
Salestax.	22. 0.0
	189- 5-0

Export:

Shipping charges at Madras. 13-12-0 203/1/-

Castor oil (Cocoanada).

(a) Inland exported to Madras.

(1) Filling.	1- 2- 0	
(2) Drums	125- 0- 0	
(3) Tinkering.	1. 0- 0	
(4) Cart hire	2- 8- 0	Railway freight extra.
(5) Loading charges etc	5- 0- 0	
(6) Commission at Madras on sale	30-0. 0	
(7) Cart hire at Madras, etc.	6. 0- 0	
	170-10- 0	
Unloading.		
Salestax.	31- 0- 0	
	201-10- 0	

(b) Export Trade:

(1) to (4) as above.	129-10-0	
Boat hire	2- 8-0	
Salestax.	30-0-0	Insurnace not included
	162- 2-0	
Export duty.	160- 0- 0	
Total.	322- 2-0	

(10) Wholesale and retail prices of oils and Vanaspati.

	Rupees per ton at Madras City. Wholesale.	Retail.
Vanaspathi	2,324/	2,450/
Coconut oil	1,685/2	1,926/6
Gingelly oil	2,240/	2,374/6
Castor oil	1,680/	-
Groundnut oil	1,388/13/	1,478/6

Wholesale and retail prices of cake (rupees per ton)

GROUNDNUT CAKE:	Loose Ex-Mill.	160 lb. nett including gunn
Madras	133	140
Cuddalore	118	140
Vizagapatam	99	12[illegible]/8/-

In the open market, for 40 per cent of the groundnut cake allowed to the trade for distribution, the rate range from 220-240 per ton.

There are oilmen who are engaged on a small scale in crushing oil as the main occupation. In places like Viruddhunagar, Trichinopoly, Madura and Kaveripatnam (Salem district), the chekkus are owned by merchants who let them out on hire to oilmongers.

(ii) There are two kinds of chekkus in Madras, the ordinary village ghani and the Pinto chekku. The sizes are variable but the principle is the same, namely, a pestle rotating in a mortar. The mortar is generally made of wood but in some districts as Ramand (Aruppukottai) and Salem s tone mortars are used. The pestle is made of wood and is connected to a shaft to which one or two bullocks are yoked. The bullocks move round and round in a circle and the extraction of oil from the seed in the mortar takes place as a result of the friction caused by the revolving pestle. The pressure brought to bear on the pestle is regulated be means of lever and weights usually of stone. In Malabar checkkus are opeyated by men for crushing copra. The pinto chekkus are worked by power.

The capacity per charge varies depending on the size of the chekku from 25 to 50 lbs. of groundnut. It takes 2 to 3 hours to complete a charge and 3 to 6 charges are taken in a day.

In gingelly the charge varies from 45 to 50 lbs. and may take 2 to 4 hours to complete. The average daily output is estimated at 150 lbs. In the pinto chekku, the charge varies from 30 to 40 lbs. but the crushing is done in a shorter peyiod of 1/2 to 1½ hours. In North Arcot the charge per pinto chekku which are larger is about 90 lbs. and the daily capacity about 400 lbs. in the full season.

A few examples are given below:

CUDDAH: Cost of Chekku Rs. 200.		
Depreciation and interest at 8%		16. 0. 0
Replacements.		16. 0. 0
Depreciation and interest on animals		48. 0. 0
cost of feeding animals @ Rs.2 per day.		730. 0. 0
		810. 0. 0
Cost of one day at 300 working days.		2-11- 2
Wages per man (if paid)		1- 8- 0
		4. 3. 2
Yield of groundnut oil per day - 48 lbs.		
Cost of crushing per ton of groundnut oil		195- 5- 0

COIMBATORE:

	Rs.
Wages of driver.	1. 8. 0
" of boy to help	0. 8. 0
" of 1 pair of cattle	3.12. 0
Depreciation on chekku	0. 4. 0
	6. 0. 0

Yield of groundnut oil - 64 lbs.

Cost of crushing one ton of groundnut oil.	210. 0. 0
Yield of gingelly oil 60 lbs.	
Cost of crushing one ton of gingelly oil.	224. 0. 0

If family labour is employed, the cost will be correspondingly reduced. Hence a family owner of chekku is able to keep this trade going in spite of high costs.

(12) The rates on railways for oil seeds varied considerably having been subjected to various changes since 1934. Groundnut were placed under the following classes during 1934 in different conditions, namely:-

	Rate per maund per mil. Maximum	Minimum
2	0.42	.100
2A	0.46	.100
2C	0.54	.100
3	0.58	.166
4	0.62	.166

During 1947, the general classification for groundnuts was class 2c (0.54 pies per maund per mile) but the following charges were levied on different railways

		Maximum		Minimum
S.I.Railway	Class 4 R.R.	0.62		0.166
B.B.&.C.I.	Class I	0.38	or	0.100 kernels in wagons
	Class 2A	0.46		0.100 pods in wagons

Railway	Class.	Rate per Md. per mile Maximum	Minimum
B.N.	2 A RR	0.46	.100 kernels or pods wagons
	2 OR	0.42	.100 " "
M.S.M.	2 OR	0.42	.100 " "

While the rate in small consignments was 0.62 pies per maund per mile ordinary, the rates in wagon loads ranged from 0.38 to 0.46 in different railways.

To the above should be added as surcharge of two annas per maund.

The oil seeds castor, gingelly, safflower, linseed, Mowha neen, pungam rape and safflower are classed under seeds common. For there the general class rate was No.1, but schedule rates in wagons were given as follows in Madras S.I.Rly. C/V M.S.M. c/G OR, and BN c/H.C.R. which are less than the ordinary rates.

Most of the vegetable oils are classified under the general classification 24 RR or 2 OR but the G.I.P.Rly. give rates equal to class 1, when not in tank wagons, while in the S.I.Rly: cocoanut oil in wagons is given the C/V Schedule. There are different rates for particular oils in different railways, as for example class 1 for castro, gingelly, mowha mustard and rape and groundnut oils in the B.B.&.C.I. barrels when packed in tins, or iron drums.

Oil cake is included as class 1, in small consignments. In wagon loads the following schedules are adopted c/V in S.I.Ry. and special class A in other railways, which is a variable increased rate.

Example of station to station rates are given below:

Route. From--	From	To	via, if any.	Rates per Md. Rs
Coconut oil	Trichur	Bezwada	via Jalarpet	1. 0. 5
		Bezwada Tenali	Madras "	1. 0.10
Oils	Guntur	Bombay, Bezwada, Cocoanada port or town		0.14. 6
	Cochin Harbour	to a number of places in Bombay, etc.		0-4-3 a number of rates.
Gingelly Oil	Bezwada) Cocanada) Ellore) Guntur) Rajahmundry Town Tenali	Calicut Cannancre Mangalore Palghat	via. Jalarpet Madras	0. 9. 6 0.10. 0 0.11. 1 0.11. 7 0. 9. 6
Gingelly and Mustard	Trichur Hosur	Cochin) Anakapalle) Bezwada) Ellore) Rajahmundry) etc--)	via Jalarpet via Madras	0. 1.10 0.13.11
	via. Bezwada	Shalimar		0. 8. 5
		Salem Madras	via Salarpet	0.10. 0
		Adoni	via Marmagoa	0.13. 2
		Guntur	Marmagoa	0.14. 8
		Nandyal	"	0.14. 8
Groundnuts		Macherla	"	0.14. 8
		Sattenapalle	"	0.14. 8
		Sripuram	"	0.14. 8
Seeds		Anakapalle Kurnool	Madras	0.11. 9
Seeds common		Anakapple	"	0. 7. 0
		Guntur	"	0. 7. 0
		Bezwada	"	0. 7. 0
		Dwarpedi	"	0. 7.11
		Guntur	"	0. 7. 0

From	From	To	Via-	Via	Rate per Md.
Seeds common	via Bezwada (From G.I.P.Station)	Arkonam	via	Bezwada	0. 6. 4
		Gudiattam		"	0. 7. 2
		Ponneri		"	0. 6. 1
		Tiruvellore		"	0. 6. 4
		Walajah road		"	0. 6. 4
		Madras		"	0. 7. 0
	Bombay	Madras	via	Raichur	0. 8. 9

(13) The trend of oil seed production (acreage) in Madras Province was as below for the major oil seeds:

	Area (000) acres. Groundnuts.	Gingelly.	Castor.
1925-26	2,599	791	378
1926-27	2,680	682	385
1927-28	3,337	837	360
1928-29	3,679	760	344
1929-30	3,209	773	256
1930-31	3,572	746	283
1931-32	2,635	747	330
1932-33	3,517	836	355
1933-34	3,779	653	305
1934-35	2,351	750	278
1935-36	2,525	802	257
1936-37	3,495	795	264
1937-38	4,658	875	247
1938-39	3,772	734	270
1939-40	3,618	786	266

1940-41	3,922	693	267
1941-42	2,763	697	244
1942-43	3,382	616	277
1943-44	3,550	599	279
1944-45	4,300	673	285
1945-46	4,165		235
1946-47	4,121		229

SOWING AND HARVESTING:

The sowing of rainfed groundnut crop commences in May and continues till August-September. The harvest begins in September and continues upto January. The bulk of the crop is sown in June-July and harvested in November - December. The irrigated groundnut crop or the summer crop is sown in February March and harvested in June-July.

The "coromandel" or "Mohazbique" or "Mauritious" a spreading type of groundnut, along with the bunch varities "peanuts" and "red natal" are grown.

Gingelly is sown both under irrigated and rainfed conditions, under rainfed conditions, the sowings generally commence in June-July and continue upto September. As an irrigated crop, it is sown in January - March. The period of harvest depends on the period of sowing and is generally 3 to 3½ months from that date.

The major proportion of the gingelly produced in this province is of one size only. It is medium sized and is known as "Kurunoogulu (small gingelly) as opposed to the bold gingelly Peddanoogulu gew grown mostly in the ceded districts, Guntur and parts of Malabar.

Castor under rainfed conditions is sown usually in June - July. The genenal harvest commences in November and is continued thereafter till the beginning of February.

SEASONAL PRICE VARIATIONS:

The prices of groundnut are just below the annual prices during April and May. They begin to rise in June and continue in July and August. September generally registers a fall. In October again the prices are average. The lowest levesls are reached in November when peanuts in a wet conditinn arrive in the markut. Prices improve in December and reach the peak in January.

The general tendency is for the prices of gingelly to fall during the marketing season and reach the peak a month or two before the arrival of the new crop. The trend of prices vary from market to market and no definite months can be pointed out for slump season.

For castor, the prices in January-February are far above the annual average prices, when the stocks are very low, i.e. previous to the receipt of the new crop. From March onwards, the prices fall, as the new crop comes in. After May, the prices are fairly steady till December.

RESEARCH:

15. (a) A number of varietal trails were carreid out by the Agricultural Department and a few high yielding strains in groundnut, which gave 15 to 25 per cent higher yeild than the local varieites have been evolved.

High yielding strains in gingelly were evolved by the Agricultural department and the percentage increase in yeild yield over the local varieties, ranged from 11 to 50 per cent.

In castor, strains have been evolved by the Agricultural Department yielding on an average about 17 - 27 per cent more than the local varieties.

(b) Anti-adulteration rules: The Madras prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, provides punishment, for adulteration of food stuffs, and of gingelly oil with other oils.

The corporation employees in the City of Madras, and the Executive Authorities of Municipalities, enforce the Act, by bringing the offenders for trial, before Magistrates.

(c) No information.

(d) As far as can be gathered, 24 new mills have been started during 1947-48 containing 84 expellers, four rotaries and 6 hand presses. As pointed out early there has been considerable expansion of the milling industry in this province.

The working of the mills, mostly depend on the price of groudnut kernels and groundnut oil. For the present because of the high price of groundnut kernels, with an unsteady market for groundnut oil all the mills are not working in their full capacity.

The progress of expansion of oil mills, ghanies, has been roughly as follows:-

	1935	1938-39	1945-46	1947.	
Expellers	152)				
Rotaries	169)	610	1871	1106	⊗ 1590
Chekkus	25128	30456	31037	30212	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Firka Development Department.

Letter No.1866-F.D-II/48.12. Fort St. George, the 22nd October 1948.

To

The Secretary, Indian Oilseeds Committee,
Room No. 30, M.Block, Central Secretariat,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: VILLAGE INDUSTRIES - Oil Industry - Information and Survey.
Ref: 1. Your letter No.F.207(8)/48-Gen. dated 25th May 1948
2. Your letter No.F.207(e)/48.Gn/2159 dated 30th August 1949.

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I am directed to enclose a copy of the answers prepared by the Agricultural Department to the Questionnaire sent by the Indian Oilseeds Committee with your letter first cited, except for questions 14 and 15(e). Replies to these questions will be furnished separately.

Yours faithfully,

M.S. JAGANNAYAKULU
Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Copy to the Director of Agriculture.

N.F.20-7(e)/48-Gen./2779.

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEEA
Room No.30, M.Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi,
dated the 2nd November 1948.

From

K.C. Chetty, Esq., B.Sc.,(Edn),
Secretary.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Firka Development Department,
Fort St.George, MADRAS.

Sub: VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY - Survey and Information.

- - - -

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. even dated the 18th August 1948, I am directed to say that the Committee at its meeting held last month has considered your suggestion regarding the co-option of a representative of Madras Province as a member of the Village Oil Industry Survey Sub Committee visit Madras, they should co-opt a member of the Indian Oilseeds Committee belonging to that Province.

I am to add that the name of the person, so co-opted will be intimated to you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/. K.C. CHETTY.
Secretary.

Anawers to question Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (3) of the Village Oil Industry Survey Questionnaire.

13. VARIETY PREFERRED FOR SOWING:

Groundnut: The local mauritius or coromondel is the most common variety grown in this Province. Nearly 88 per cent of the total prde production is of the cormmandel tye, about 10 per cent is of the ordinary peanut and the rest is Red Natal or Pollachi red.

The ceromondal variety is the product of the seed imported from Muzambique and is also called Mozambique or Mauritius. The kernels are fairly big in size, oval in shape and are covered with light red coloured skin, the colour of which darkens with age. This is a spreading vareity.

The peanuts, also called Spanish or Spanish peanut or Natal was originally cultivated from seeds imported from Spain but later was replaced by seeds from America. It is also called Guiduyatham bunch. It is an erect type of a bunch variety. The kernels are round and are covered with a light rose coloured skin, which peals off easily and darkens with age.

The red natal or Pollachi red is a bunch type with a dark red coloured skin on the kernal.

Gingelly: About 93 per cent of the area under gingelly is cropped with "Kurellu" or "Kurunoogulu". It is medium sized and varies considerably in colour, from place to place. A bold type of Gingelly is known as "Peddanoogulu" is confined to ceded districts, Guntur and parts of Malabar.

Castor: The ordinary type consisting of grey coloured, medium sized beans is grown in the ceded districts, Nellore, Guntur and the Nixam's dominions. The bulk of the trade on the coromandel coast, is in this type. It is also known as the Hyderabad type.

The salem type is slightly bigger, reddish in colour and popular in the export market. This is gnown mainly in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Maddra and Ramnad. This quality is usually exported from Salem, Tiruppattur, Vellore and Cuddalore. The production of the Salem type is comparatively small than that of Hyederabad type.

14. So far as I am aware, there are are no Growers' Associations or Oilmen's Association in this Province.

15, (e): A scheme for the introduction of improved machinery for decortication was proposed in South Arcot District by the Market Committee but the matter is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Firka Development Department.

Letter No. 1866-FD.II/48.14. Fort St. George, the 17th December 1948.

To

The Secretary, Indian Oilseeds Committee,
Room No. 30, M-Block, Central Secretariat,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: VILLAGE INDUSTRIES - Oil Industry - Information and Survey.
Ref: This Government Letter No. 1866-FD.II/48-12 dated the 22nd October 1948.

In continuation of the letter referred to above, I am directed to enclose a copy of the answers prepared by the Agricultural Department to the questions 13, 14 and 15 (e).

Yours fatihfully,

Sd/ -------
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copy to the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Copy to the Director of Agriculture.

NO.F.20-7(e)/48.Gen.4416
INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE.
Room No.30, M.Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi,
dated the 10th January 1949.

From

K.C. Chetty, Esq., B.Sc. (Edin),
SECRETARY.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Firka Development Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Subject: VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY SURVEY SUB-COMMITTEE TOUR OF MADRAS PROVINCE.

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Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.F.20-7(e)/48.Gen.2779 dated the 2nd November 1948, I am directed to say that Shri R. Venkatasubba Reddiar, a member of the Indian Oilseeds Committee belonging to the Madras Province has been coopeted as a member of the Village Oil Industry Survey sub Committee.

The sub committee will start their tour visiting the various places in the Madras Province from 21st January 1948 as per tour programme enclosed. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras, has already been informed of this.

Yours faithfully,

SD. K.C. CHETTY
Secretary.

Tentative Tour Programme of the Village Oil Industry Survey Sub-Committee for Madras Province.

Place	Time of arrival and departure.	date.
Madras	leave evening (visist Villivakkam)	21st January 1949
Erode	Arrive morning (visist Punachipurchur village)	22nd "
Salem	Arrive morning	23rd "
Madura	-do-	24th "
Viridunagar	Arrive morning (visist Aruppukottai)	25th "
Tinnevelly	Arrive morning	26th "
	Halt	27th "
Valavanur	Arrive	29th "
Chittoor	Arrive (visist Katamanji)	31st "
Kambam	Arrive	2nd February
	Leave for H.Q. in the evening	2nd "

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Please see the letter from the Secretary, Indian Oil Seeds Committee at p.61 c.f. In modification of his letter dated the 2nd November 1948, the Secretary informs this Government that Shri R, Venkatasubba Reddiar, a member of the Indian Oil Seeds Committee belonging to this Province has been co-opeted as a member of the Village Oil Industry Survey Sub Committee. In the circumstances no further action seems called for in this regard. The Director of Industries and Commerce may be informed as above and he may be told that no further action is need be taken on the Government Memorandum No. 1866-F.D.II/48-15 dated 17 -12-1948. For orders. (The Sub Committee will begin its tour of this Province to-day.

Subject to orders, draft Memo to Director of Industries and Commerce is submitted. Dev. may see after issue.

xx/21.1.1949

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

This Deptt. previously noted on p. 11 above. Further notes of Firka Dev. Deptt. on pp 12-13 above may be perused and the case returned to Firka Dev. Deptt.

xx/2.2.49

FIRKA DEV. DEPTT.

Dev. notes above may be perused. No further action is called for in this file. For orders whether the papers may now be recorded.

xx/4.2.1949

G.O. (Ms) No. 125 F.D. dated the 4th February 1949.

Abstract

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VILLAGE INDUSTRY : OIL INDUSTRY : INFORMATION AND SURVEY : QUESTIONNAIRE FROM THE INDIAN OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE : PAPERS : RECORDED.

/True copy/

for Superintendent,
Madras Record Office, Egmore.

Sk. 17/7

23.7